

ACADEMIC FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This article analyzes the role of academic foreign language in the education system, its importance in scientific activity, and its role in forming the necessary competencies for students and researchers. Academic foreign language is an important tool for developing international scientific cooperation, effectively using foreign scientific resources, and writing scientific articles based on international standards. The article highlights the specific aspects of academic writing, terminological literacy, communication skills, and translation competence. The effectiveness of methods of teaching academic foreign language through modern pedagogical technologies is also analyzed. The results of the study show that mastering an academic foreign language helps to increase the scientific potential of students and their integration into the global scientific space.

Keywords: academic foreign language, scientific communication, academic writing, translation competence, foreign language education, terminology, scientific research, pedagogical technologies, international cooperation, communicative competence.

In today's globalization process, mastering foreign languages, especially academic foreign languages, has become one of the important requirements of the modern education system. As a result of the rapid development of science, technology, and international cooperation, the exchange of scientific information is expanding worldwide. Therefore, students, researchers, and academic staff of higher education institutions are required to have not only language knowledge at the level of everyday communication, but also the skills to understand, analyze, and create scientific and methodological texts. Academic foreign language appears as an important tool that meets these needs.

The concept of academic foreign language differs from ordinary foreign language learning and encompasses language competencies necessary for scientific and professional activities. It is of great importance in writing scientific articles, participating in conferences, studying foreign sources, participating in scientific projects and grants, and establishing international scientific cooperation. In particular, the widespread use of English as a language of international scientific communication further strengthens the need to learn academic foreign languages. Nowadays, the fact that many prestigious scientific journals, electronic libraries and databases operate in foreign languages sets new challenges for young specialists conducting scientific research[1].

The education system of Uzbekistan also pays special attention to teaching academic foreign languages. In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out in higher education institutions to organize foreign language subjects based on modern methods, introduce programs in accordance with international standards, and direct students to scientific activities.

This serves to broaden the scientific worldview of students, increase their international competitiveness, and ensure their integration with the global scientific community.

In the process of teaching an academic foreign language, a communicative approach, innovative pedagogical technologies, and the use of digital educational resources play an

important role. Because the modern education system requires the development of not only grammatical knowledge, but also independent thinking, scientific analysis, and academic writing skills. In this regard, teaching an academic foreign language is relevant not only as a linguistic, but also as a pedagogical and methodological problem.

This article analyzes the essence of an academic foreign language, its importance in scientific activity and its place in the modern education system. It also highlights innovative methods of effective teaching of an academic foreign language and its importance in developing students' scientific competencies.

Academic foreign language is an integral part of the modern education system and plays an important role in increasing the efficiency of scientific activity. Today, the rapid development of science and technology is expanding international scientific cooperation. As a result, the need for students and researchers to master foreign languages, especially the language used for academic purposes, is increasing. Academic foreign language allows not only to understand scientific texts, but also to create, analyze them and communicate freely in the international scientific arena[3].

The concept of academic foreign language covers the language skills necessary for scientific and professional activities. Unlike ordinary communication language, it requires precise terminology, formal style and logical consistency. For example, the sentence "I think this idea is good" used in everyday conversation is expressed in the academic style as "This approach appears to be effective based on the obtained results". This indicates that the scientific text is formal and based on evidence.

One of the main components of academic foreign language is academic writing. Academic writing is used when writing scientific articles, theses, dissertations, projects and reports. In it, the author must express his thoughts clearly, consistently and in a scientific manner. In academic writing, the logical connection between the introduction, main part and conclusion is important. For example, when writing a scientific article, the relevance of the topic is first substantiated, then the research methods and results are described, and finally general conclusions are drawn.

Practical exercises play a large role in developing students' academic writing skills. For example, a teacher can involve students in writing small scientific texts. First, students prepare a simple annotation or abstract, and then move on to writing more complex scientific articles.

This process develops their scientific thinking and forms the ability to write fluently in a foreign language.

Terminological literacy also plays an important role in academic foreign language. Each field of science has its own scientific terms, and their correct use increases the effectiveness of scientific communication. For example, in the field of economics, terms such as "inflation", "gross domestic product", "investment climate" are widely used. In medicine, terms such as "diagnosis", "treatment", "symptom" are important. If a student does not thoroughly study the meaning and application of these terms, he will not be able to fully understand the scientific text[2].

Working with foreign scientific sources is one of the most important aspects of an academic foreign language. Nowadays, the vast majority of scientific articles are published in English.

Therefore, researchers must know how to work with international scientific databases. For example, knowledge of academic English is required to read and analyze articles in Scopus or Web of Science databases. Otherwise, the researcher will be limited to only local sources and may lag behind scientific innovations.

The communicative approach is one of the effective methods in teaching an academic foreign language. Through this method, students connect theoretical knowledge with practice. For example, students participate in conference-style classes and make presentations on scientific topics. In this process, they acquire the skills of composing a scientific speech, answering questions, and communicating with the audience.

Modern pedagogical technologies are widely used in teaching an academic foreign language. In particular, online platforms, electronic libraries, and interactive programs increase educational efficiency. For example, through platforms such as Moodle, Google Classroom, or Quizlet, students can work independently with scientific texts. Also, programs such as Grammarly help identify grammatical and stylistic errors in academic writing.

Listening comprehension skills are also of great importance in learning an academic foreign language. Most international conferences, webinars, and scientific seminars are held in English.

In order to understand these presentations, a student must be familiar with scientific terminology and academic style. For example, to understand a lecture by a foreign professor on artificial intelligence, it is necessary to know not only general English, but also specific terms related to the field[1].

The skill of reading in an academic foreign language is an important part of scientific activity.

Quickly and correctly understanding scientific articles saves the researcher's time and allows him to sort out the necessary information. For this, methods such as "skimming" and "scanning" are used. For example, the researcher first reads the annotation and keywords of the article and determines its relevance to the topic. Then he studies the main results and conclusions in detail.

Translation competence is also one of the important components of an academic foreign language. Translating scientific texts differs from ordinary translation, as it requires accuracy of terminology and full preservation of the content of the text. For example, it is correct to translate the term "sustainable development" as "sustainable development", but expressing it in a different form can change the scientific meaning.

The issue of motivation is also important in teaching an academic foreign language. If a student clearly understands why he is learning a foreign language, his interest increases. For example, the desire to participate in international grants, study abroad, or publish scientific articles in international journals increases the need for students in an academic foreign language.

Therefore, teachers should connect the lessons with real life and professional activities.

The development of an academic foreign language also directly affects the scientific potential of the country. Specialists who are good at foreign languages actively participate in international projects, study innovative experiences and implement them in the national education system.

This contributes to the improvement of the quality of science and education[2].

Today, artificial intelligence and digital technologies are further expanding the possibilities of learning an academic foreign language. For example, automatic translation programs, virtual dictionaries, and online courses allow students to receive independent education. However, technologies cannot completely replace a person's independent thinking and scientific analysis skills. Therefore, the combination of traditional and innovative methods is important in learning an academic foreign language.

It is also necessary to pay attention to the issue of intercultural communication in teaching an academic foreign language. Each nation has its own style of scientific writing and communication. For example, while scientific articles in English express ideas clearly and concisely, in some other languages there is a habit of giving broader explanations. If a student understands these differences, he will be able to adapt to the international scientific environment faster. In general, an academic foreign language is an important factor in modern education and scientific activity. It broadens the scientific horizons of students, develops independent research skills, and increases the opportunities for international scientific cooperation. Therefore, improving the process of teaching an academic foreign language, introducing modern methods and technologies, and developing students' practical skills remain one of the urgent tasks of today.

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